





# The Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, A. M. GORMAN  
EDITORS.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1864.

To avoid Formal Objections hitherto Raised, and Effectually open Negotiations for the Termination of this most unfortunate and Destructive War.

Resolved, That five commissioners be elected by this General Assembly, to act with commissioners from the other States of the Confederacy, as a medium for negotiating a peace with the United States.

Resolved, That each of the other States of the Confederacy be respectfully requested to create a similar commission, with as little delay as practicable, and to co-operate with North Carolina in requesting of President Davis, in the name of these sovereign States, that he tender to the United States a conference for negotiating a peace through the medium of these commissioners.

Resolved, That the Governor make known to each of the other States of the Confederacy this action of the General Assembly of North Carolina, and endeavor to secure their cooperation.

Resolved, That whenever any five of the States shall have responded by the appointment of commissioners, the Governor communicate the proceeding, officially, to President Davis, and request his prompt action upon the proposition.

We republish this morning the Resolutions of Mr. Pool; and, setting aside the impolicy and injurious effect of such resolutions whenever they have been thrust before the public, we propose to discuss their value, as an available measure of peace. Are they well timed? The election in the United States is just passed. In opposition to Lincoln, a candidate was run, whose political platform bound him to a cessation of hostilities, to the opening of negotiations, and to a Convention of States. This feature of the platform was used by all men, even the most ultra opponents of the war, as a guarantee that McClellan, if elected, would open the door for negotiations. This was for the peace men. But thus stated, Mr. McClellan offered no inducement to union men—and thereupon he superadded his letter of acceptance, clearly defining that this opening of negotiations was to be for the restoration of the Union, and that no conclusion short of that would be tolerated. Lincoln, on the other hand, grappled the question boldly. He too was in favor of peace—but solely on the condition that the Rebels should lay down their arms, surrender their leaders, abandon their Government, and acknowledge allegiance to the United States.

Lincoln has been elected by an overwhelming majority, and the power of the Government is still in his hands, and since the election he has not in the slightest degree relaxed his demands. On the contrary, they are officially re-asserted with emphasis. So far as the north then has given a sign, both parties—all parties—are opposed to negotiation except for reconstruction—both seeking our subjugation; the one by war, the other by diplomacy. It is in the very moment of this determination, so sternly and insultingly expressed, that Mr. Pool proposes to appoint Commissioners for negotiation. It is very much like the attitude of a man begging for an explanation of another who had spit in his face, and with all possible respect for Mr. Pool, we cannot help thinking that such propositions savor of pusillanimity.

But there is nothing practical in these Resolutions, for another reason. No other State in the Confederacy has held out the hope of following our example. In Georgia, where most of all the other States this question has been brooded, the attempt to engage State action has been a signal failure—the Senate of that State having voted unanimously, that the independence of the Southern Confederacy is the only basis for negotiation that Georgia would tolerate. And now what is the condition of Georgia? Her Legislature have run to the four winds like a flock of wild turkeys, and those who have been cursing and abusing the Confederate Government, are rejoicing in the success that it gives them, and basing their hopes of safety upon its activity and vigor. Then suppose the five Commissioners proposed by Mr. Pool, are elected by the Legislature, who are the "medium"—(we use the technical term employed by Mr. Pool)—to be put in communication with "media"—a very properly selected cognomen, for as far as we can see, they are not likely to find any other intercourse than with "spirits."

What an attitude North Carolina will be placed in with her five commissioners, with Mr. Pool at the head; for we presume he will of course be selected; with probably Mr. Dick, Mr. Samuel Phillips, [at present only a commissioner of blockade matters and member of the Assembly] our friend Mr. Alford of Wake, and Col. Ross, for associates. No one can find fault with the stalwart appearance of these "media." All are as robust, athletic and vigorous "media" as one could well find out of the army—"media" capable enough for any given number of spirits. We fancy these worthy gentlemen elected and thus converted into "media," then what is to become of them? Why, they are to wait until similar "media" are created by five other States. In the mean time they are to have no spirits to communicate with, until the thirty "media" all start even. In the name of common humanity, we protest against so cruel an innovation "into this most unfortunate and destructive war."

But there is another objection to these Resolutions. They propose to commit not only an act of supererogation, but they propose a

direct violation of the constitution of the Confederate States. The power to make treaties, and by consequence to negotiate for treaties, as also the nomination and appointment of Embassadors and Ministers, are expressly conferred upon the President of the Confederacy, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Now, Mr. Pool's Commissioners would be Ministers or Embassadors, however Mr. Pool disguises them with the appellation of "media"; and the attempt of six States to impose their selection on the President, would be as palpable a violation of the Constitution, as though they undertook to supersede him in the appointment altogether.

It is the contemplation of that instrument, that the President shall exercise this power untrammelled; and Mr. Pool may be sure that Mr. Davis would never submit to see the Constitution annulled through any "media." He would simply reply to the thirty Commissioners, when they should present their certificates of election—"Gentlemen, point out to me under what authority in the Confederate Constitution, the State of North Carolina, or Georgia, has elected you Commissioners, who are to be "media" "for negotiating a peace with the United States?" One of the delegation would probably furnish an authority from "Mr. Hallam on constitutional law," and another might invoke the aid of the "Hewitt Melodies;"—but in the Constitution, it could nowhere be found—no more than can be found the right to a seat in the Senate of North Carolina on one hundred and twenty-six acres of land. And the next we should see of our "media," they would be returning from their interview with President Davis, most confoundedly rapped over the knuckles for their pains.

But the gravest objection, besides the utter worthlessness of these resolutions, is the implied want of confidence in the President of the Confederacy. What has President Davis done that Mr. Pool should lack confidence in his capacity to conduct negotiations for peace, or his willingness to do so? Let us test the relative merits of these two public officers—for Mr. Pool invites the contrast—which of the two now has the greater stake on the issue, President Davis, or Senator Pool? The former, it is well known, is regarded as the head of the rebellion—its chief prop and main supporter. If the struggle end in disaster to us, he will be the first victim—his name will head the list. Senator Pool would make only one of a class. By the time that he was reached, there might be a hope of cessation of blood, and his escape is possible. In a personal, individual point of view, so far as danger is concerned, the President unquestionably has the advantage. Which of the two has offered the greatest sacrifices in the war? Of the President we can say, he has lost all. He was a wealthy man, with an ample competence for the comfort of his family; his entire estate has been sacrificed, while all his time has been devoted to the interests of the country. Whether Mr. Pool has made similar sacrifices, we are not prepared to say. Which has rendered the most service to the cause? The President has now been engaged in constant toil for near four years, performing intense labor and suffering intense anxiety, in the midst of all the surroundings of war, and the di. of battle and its carnage. His labors show upon his person. If Mr. Pool's employments have been equally burdensome and harassing, he has the good fortune most wondrously to bear up under them; we never saw him look younger, or in better health.

Of the relative value of the actual service rendered by these two public officers, we shall only claim for President Davis that he has greater opportunity for service than Mr. Pool. With similar opportunity, Mr. Pool might have done more. There is no telling. Judged, then, by these tests, we see no reason for manifesting the distrust in the President which Mr. Pool's resolutions imply; and with this conclusion, we commit Mr. Pool's Resolutions to the hand of history. He and Dr. J. T. Leach have both made their mark.

## Legislative Summary.

Our reports of yesterday's proceedings are full, and interesting, to which we refer our readers.

The resolutions looking to a revocation of all unnecessary State exemptions, were laid on the table; and a new series of nondescripts introduced, in the House.

A balloting for Secretary of State was had, but the result was not announced. We learn, however, that no election was made.

Our subscribers who have left home on military duty, and others, frequently write to us to change the address of their papers to their present location, and generally omit to state to what Post Office it is now sent. This failure renders it almost impossible for us to comply with their requests, from the fact that we cannot possibly remember the home Post Offices of all our subscribers. We hope all will in future state what P. O. to change from, as well as what one to send to. We have some requests that we cannot comply with, for the want of this information.

At Messrs. Crech & Litchford's Auction Sale of Bonds, on Saturday last, North Carolina Sixes, issued for the benefit of the Chatham Railroad Company, brought \$3 and \$3.05 for one; one Confederate 8 per cent., due 1865, brought 93. Wake county Bonds brought \$1.64 and \$1.65.

At the Auction Sale held by Messrs. Crech & Litchford, on Tuesday, the 29th, the following prices were obtained: For negro girls—17 years of age, \$5,950; one 15 years old, \$5,700; one 12 years old, \$5,200; and one 16 years old, \$5,150.

## The War.

We learn from the Richmond papers of Monday, that nothing of importance has occurred on the lines in front of Richmond and Petersburg within the last few days. Our batteries have been shelling vigorously the two hundred unfortunate negroes that Butler has at work on his canal, and there has been some cannonading on our right centre, off towards the Weldon road; with this exception, everything may be said to have been quiet.

The Richmond Whig of Monday, says the latest news from Georgia is encouraging, to use the mildest term. We care not to enter, however, into the full particulars that are in our possession, because the Northern press so far is positively without information from Sherman, except the meagre details which the Richmond press has so far, in the exercise of a commendable discretion, published.

The Petersburg Express of Monday, says the enemy is evidently threatening an advance on our extreme right, though no definite movement has yet been developed. Some shelling occurred yesterday in the vicinity of Forts Mahone and Louisiana, in which both the Yankee and Confederate batteries took part.

Picket firing, which slackens greatly during the day is resumed with great vigor on the approach of darkness and is kept up during the night. The Yankees fire very rapidly at night, for the purpose, it is supposed, of preventing desertions from their army, which of late have become very numerous. The discharge of a musket can be counted for every second of time, and we presume the practice is quite successful in keeping deserters back. Notwithstanding these efforts, however, a number of men who have become tired of the Yankee service, daily enter our lines. Yesterday ten or a dozen came in, and the same number on Saturday. In conversation with one of these men, who, by the way, is a very intelligent one, we were given to understand that thousands are waiting behind to desert at the first favorable opportunity. They deny emphatically that Grant is receiving reinforcements, or has received anything like the number reported.

Everything is reported quiet on the Chesterfield lines.

The enemy have a considerable fleet between Dutch Gap and Bermuda Hundred, but the vessels lately assembled in Hampton Roads have not come up thus far. Intelligence received through a source entitled to confidence leads us to infer that this fleet is intended and has sailed for Savannah, or some harbor in that vicinity, to co-operate with Sherman, should that officer succeed in marching his army through Georgia.

Type-setting and proof-reading by crackling tallow candles, is an up hill business, by which it is almost impossible to avoid and detect typographical errors. Such is the light we have to work by now; and we discover every morning, by day-light, not a few errors in our paper. We make this explanation so that our readers may make all due allowances for errors they may detect. We hope the gas supply will soon be resumed, when we shall have a little "more light on the subject." By the way, if there was a little more spirit of accommodation somewhere, might not the present darkness be remedied? Who is to blame?

The latest news we have received from Congress, is that given in our issue of Saturday morning. The telegraph then informed us that one Mr. J. T. Leach—we are sorry to say a member from this State—has thought himself called upon to offer certain peace resolutions, which, we infer from the small vote they received, are entirely incompatible with the spirit and feeling of our people. We are told they received only three votes in the House of Representatives—all from members from North Carolina. This is sufficient to damn them in the eyes of all patriotic men—for we believe we could put our finger upon those who voted for them. They are not our friends, nor the friends of our distracted country. It is the misfortune of North Carolina that the keeping of her honor and imperishable fame, has fallen into the hands of these self-constituted Solons—these incorrigible twaddlers. They are of the school of the conventionists, with whom we were cursed in the summer of 1863. The broad marks of the unprincipled politician are indelibly stamped upon their brow, and the smooth oily roll of the tongue warns us of the asp. We do not mean that all politicians are unprincipled men. But we know that many are, and we believe that these men that we have in our minds are of the detested class. By their low, cunning, demagogism they deceived the people into the belief that they were the most suitable champions of their interests, and now the evidence is that they are laboring to betray the high trust imposed in them.

They are taking up the precious time of Congress by discussing peace resolutions. We all want peace—we do not believe there is scarcely a truly patriotic man in our whole country, who would not be willing to sacrifice even his right arm, to bring honorable peace and independence to our loved country, and suffering people—whenever it can be had upon terms consistent with our institutions and rights as a free people. This is all that we are contending for.

But we have not seen the resolutions: nor do we wish to see them. For the honor of North Carolina we would that they were burned. The most ardent peace man is not our best friend. He betrays a disposition that is inconsistent with the cherished principles for which we are daily pouring out our blood and treasure—he shows a leaning towards the enemy which finally results in his falling into their arms. After doing us all the injury he may be set off, by some underground railroad, through East Tennessee or West Virginia, "to see what can be done towards bringing about peace." This is the last we hear of him until we see him figuring in the groveling capacity of a spy in the secret councils of our mortal enemies. Let the people be warned of ultra peace-conventionists and negotiationists. They will surely bring us to grief, if we trust them.—Salisbury Watchman.

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

### SENATE.

TUESDAY, Nov. 29th, 1864.

The Senate met at 11 a. m., and was opened by prayer by Rev. Mr. Atkinson of the Presbyterian Church.

It was then announced that hereafter the arrangement for opening the sessions daily with prayer would be as follows: On Monday, Rev. Dr. Mason, Episcopalian, would officiate; on Tuesday, Rev. Mr. Atkinson, Presbyterian; on Wednesday, Rev. Mr. Pritchard, Baptist; on Thursday, Rev. Dr. Craven, Methodist; on Friday, Rev. Mr. Raven, Methodist; and on Saturday, Rev. Mr. Lonsdale, Baptist.

Mr. Stubbs, from the committee on military affairs, reported back a bill to furnish members and officers of the General Assembly with government stores, soldiers' pay, etc., with recommendation that it do not pass.

The bill to increase soldiers' pay to \$45 per month, was so amended as to call upon the State delegation in Congress to endeavor to obtain some increase, and in that form passed, yeas 43, nays 3.

A message was received from the House, proposing to withhold the printing of some correspondence relative to the Salt Works at Wilmington, and concurring in.

Bills to incorporate the Wilson Academy and the Fayetteville, N. C. Iron Works, were taken up and referred.

The judicial salary bill passed on its third reading.

The bill to authorize the appointment of an Assistant County Relief Commissioner, was laid on the table, and under a suspension of the rules, a bill to legalize certain advances to the Insane Asylum, was passed.

On motion, a message was sent to the House, proposing at half past 12 o'clock to go into the recess for Secretary of State; Messrs. Bain, Richardson, Williams, Dockery, Huske, and Faribault being in opposition. On the first vote there was no election, and pending the announcement of the result of a second ballot, the Senate adjourned till 11 o'clock tomorrow.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, Nov. 29, 1864.

House proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Craven of the Methodist Church. Mr. Bethune of Robeson, member elect, appeared in the House, and was duly qualified, the oath, by leave of the House, being administered to Mr. B. in his seat who is still suffering from the effect of severe railroad injuries received some time since.

Mr. Carter of Beaufort, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to reclaim Swamp Lands, with the recommendation that it do not pass—it being the sense of the Committee that its contemplated provisions are in violation of the constitutional guarantees of private property; it is a bill to allow twenty-one Magistrates of Wake county, to transact all county business therein, with a recommendation that it do pass; a bill to incorporate the Linghau School, recommending that it do pass, after striking out so much as exempts \$100,000 worth of property, and a verbal alteration in the second section; a bill to incorporate the Ocknock Iron Company, with recommendation that it do pass, as amended; and a bill to protect citizens from enforced specie payments during the war, asking to be discharged from the further consideration of the same. So ordered.

Mr. Waugh of Surry, from the Committee on Corporations, reported a bill to incorporate the N. C. Company of Chemists, with a recommendation that it do pass, after extending its provisions to thirty years.

Mr. Mann of Pasquotank, reported from the Committee a bill to aid the Florence and Fayetteville Railroad, with a recommendation that it do pass.

Mr. Grissom of Granville, from the Military Committee, reported a bill to appropriate \$5000 for the relief of North Carolina prisoners of war, with a recommendation that it do pass; from the Joint Standing Military Committee, a bill to provide North Carolina soldiers with transportation; a bill to exempt mechanics, teachers and physicians from Home Guard duty, and a bill to exempt similarly certain bonded agriculturists, with a request that the Committee be discharged from their further consideration. So ordered.

Mr. Shepherd of Cumberland, from the Committee on Finance, reported resolutions to remit fines of \$1.00 each, to the Sheriff of Wake county, and two bills on the subject of coupon bonds; one to authorize the Chief Clerk to act as Treasurer in endorsing, etc., coupon bonds.

Mr. Bryan of Rutherford, presented a memorial, praying an increase of toll on the Hickory Nut Turnpike.

Mr. Carter of Beaufort, moved that a message be sent to the Senate, asking concurrence in a proposition rescinding so much of the Executive correspondence as relates to the production of salt at Wilmington. So ordered.

Mr. Person of New Hanover, introduced the following resolutions: Resolved, That his Excellency, the Governor, be respectfully requested to inform the House, who the officers or classes of officers may be spoken of in his Message as "officers," whose special services are not "indispensable," may be turned "over to conscription," without detriment to the public.

In bringing this forward, Mr. P. went on to say, he wished to obtain this information from his Excellency, in order that the vote of indefinite postponement on the proposed bill to repeal State exemptions might not entirely put it out of the question to comply with the Governor's recommendation to narrow the list of State exemptions.

Mr. Shepherd said he had never believed Congress had the right to take any State officer; to do so would disorganize the State government, and the Courts had decided against its legality; but it was best to see if "of our grace," the Message had it, we could not spare some of the State officers. Some the Legislature could not reach—the Constitution protected them; but others were within its jurisdiction, and might, if not indispensable, be given to the army.

Mr. McLean of Harnett, thought the proposed measure would eventuate in a mere list of State officers. Some of them, even were both Houses unanimously desirous of so doing, could not be touched; others again were superfluous, and while willing the State should say if they could be spared, he entirely denied the right of any Congressional enactment to operate in this way on State officers.

Mr. Fowle of Wake, said the proposition was a firebrand thrown on this (pointing to his own) side of the House.

Mr. Person disclaimed any intention of meaning it as such.

Mr. Love of Haywood, said it was no firebrand. He had acted in accordance with the wishes of his constituents.

Mr. Fowle rejoined. A proposition to repeal the State exemption laws was a firebrand. These State officers held their positions by virtue of the constitution, and the Legislature could not deprive them of commissions so granted, nor would State sovereignty permit these men to be surrendered to the Confederate authorities. No matter how small the office or insignificant the man, he would never consent that the hand of the Confederate Government should be laid upon a single State officer. (Great applause among the members and in the lobby, which the Speaker found it difficult to repress.) The men who were so zealous now in urging this anti-State rights measure, were once ardent in their assertion of those principles they now ignore.

But the other day, North Carolina had been slandered in Congress, and statements made that she kept 15,000 men from the field, while Georgia's 30,000 received no notice. He knew how these figures were made to tell against the State. Men were counted twice, thrice, even five times over, according to the number of positions they held. North Carolina might have men exempt, but they were necessary for her home defense against raids and other dangers. Were it in his power that day, he would even enlarge her exemption act, and had favored at a previous session, as was known, the "Ten Regiment Bill."

In conclusion too, he would say, he loved the Confederate States. From the day of secession, independence had been his fondest hope; but when his State, after sending from 120,000 to 130,000 soldiers out of a voting population of 120,000, was asked to give up the few men now at home keeping up the State government, he felt he could not accede to the demand. Were he to do so, were any member to do so, he could not meet his countrymen afterwards. There would be no "well done good and faithful servant" for such an one—a man who would weakly give way to the heaviest of power.

Mr. Person rebuffed the remarks of the gentleman from Wake, declaring that in Congress a disclaimer of any insult to North Carolina had been given, and so far as Georgia was concerned, another's misdeeds afforded no extension for our own. There were officers not necessary to the State, whom the Legislature could reach. They should be brought out and made to serve their country. It was not intended that the Confederate authorities should take them, but that the State, where she had the power, should give them up.

Mr. Grissom thought the resolution disrespectful to his Excellency, and would take the opportunity of saying, that the Confederate Government should not take a single State officer from North Carolina. He would move the resolution be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Anis of Granville, thought the resolution disrespectful also. The Adjutant General had already given this information, and it was improper to press matters in this way. After some further debate, Mr. Grissom withdrew his motion to indefinitely postpone, and moved the resolution be laid on the table; which was done, by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Albright, Anis, Ashworth, Banks, Beam, Benbury, Bell, Blair, Bond of Bertie, Bryan, Caldwell, Calley, Calvert, Carson of Alexander, Carson of Rutherford, Carter, Clapp, Cowles, Craige, Cunningham, Davis of Franklin, Duke, Enloe, Erwin, Fayette, Flynt, Fowle, Gibbs, Gidney, Grissom, Hadley, Hanes, Harrington, Harrison, Headen J. H., Headen W. J., Henry, Herbert, Holton, Horton of Watauga, Horton of Wilkes, Isely, Johnston, Jordan, Little, Love, Lyle, Mann, McAdams, McCormick, McGee, McLean, McMillan, Morrissey, Murrell, Patterson, Patton, Peace, Perkins, Powell, Kiddleck, Rogers, Ross, Russell, Sharpe, Shepherd, Shober, Simpson, Smith of Johnston, Slipe, Waugh, Wheeler and Young—74.

NAYS—Messrs. Alston, Austin, Baxter, Bethune, Boyd, Brown of Madison, Brown of Mecklenburg, Cobb, Cobb, Crawford of Rowan, Crawford of Wayne, Davis of Halifax, Faison, Farmer, Gaskins, George, Grier, Harris, Hassell, Hawes, Joyner, Jenkins, Lane, Latham, Lewis, Love, Murphy, Outterbridge, Person, Reinhardt, Shipp, Smith of Cabarrus, Smith of Dupont, Standell, Streng, Vann, and Wooten—37.

Mr. Fowle introduced the following preamble and resolutions, and moved that they be printed, which was so ordered:

Resolved, That the people of North Carolina are a law-loving and Constitution-abiding people; and that they believe that in every crisis which may arise, all constitutional modes of redress ought to be fairly tried and fully exhausted, before any resort should be had to extreme measures, likely to terminate in civil strife, and convert our already unhappy country into a scene of havoc and desolation.

Resolved, That for the purpose of obtaining the independence of the Southern Confederacy, it is expedient, on all suitable occasions to proffer to negotiate with the enemy, and that the cause of humanity demands that the further effusion of blood should be stayed, or that at least an effort should be made to that effect.

Resolved, That the President of the Confederate States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, being the constituted authority under the Constitution for the negotiation of Peace, is hereby requested to appoint Commissioners for the purpose of negotiating an honorable peace, and that publication thereof be made to the world.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished to the President of the Confederate States, our Representatives in Congress, and also to the Governors of the several States composing the Confederacy, with a request that they be laid before their respective Legislatures, to the end that their co-operation may be secured in the attainment of this object.

The bill for the relief of Sandis Academy was then passed, and the House went into an election for Secretary of State; pending the announcement of the result, an adjournment was carried.

### For the Confederate.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The Legislature in their mission have specially exempted the Mayor and Commissioners of certain towns in the State from conscription. That peculiar services do these exempted render to the public at large to entitle them to this privilege? Are they more entitled than overseers of public roads, or the hands that are called upon to labor on the roads? Is it because living in towns they have the greater opportunity to speculate on the necessities of the soldiers' families, and the old men and women left at home?

Look at the men now holding the offices of Commissioners in the several towns, you find them to be generally young, hale, hearty fellows, capable to shoulder a musket as their less fortunate neighbor, the overseer of the road, who is marched off without ceremony.

Do ask the Legislature to repeal all such class legislation and place all on an equal footing. Yours, Justice.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

### REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. TOWNSEND, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

### From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Nov. 29.—Gen. Joseph R. Johnston arrived here this morning. George D. Prentiss of the Louisville Journal, arrived last night, on a visit to his son, by permission of the Confederate authorities.

### Confederate Congress.

RICHMOND, Nov. 29.—The Senate passed the bill declaring four per cent. bonds and certificates receivable in payment of all taxes due and payable for the year 1864. The Joint Resolutions introduced by Mr. Henry, declaring the determination of Congress and the people of the Confederate States to prosecute the war till our independence is acknowledged, were taken up. Mr. Henry addressed the Senate at length, in support of the resolutions.

In the House, a bill was reported from the Judiciary Committee for the establishment of a Supreme Court. Nothing else of general interest is open session.

### Northern News.

RICHMOND, Nov. 29.—The Washington Chronicle of Sunday has been received by the Whig. A Nashville telegram of the 28th, says Hood's army, forty thousand strong, have been for several days concentrating south of Columbia, Tennessee—our forces (Yankee) have evacuated Palaski, Huntsville and Decatur, which places the rebels open with their forces. Near Columbia, on the 24th, severe skirmishing ensued; some heavy fighting expected in a few days.

Nashville is filled with thieves and murderers. The river is twelve feet and rising. The application of the St. Albans raiders to despatch a messenger to Richmond to obtain evidence material to their defence, has been rejected by the Canadian Government. The attempt to destroy the Hotels at New York, caused great excitement—brix's order requiring southerners to register their names, will be enforced. Nothing else of interest.

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## NOTICE! NOTICE!

I have a good yard of 4 feet BURR STONES, that I will sell for CASH. Any one wishing to purchase, will apply to me at Warrenton, N. C. S. W. DOWTIN, Nov 30-44\*

## WANTED.

A GARDENER AND HOUSE GIRL. Apply to Mrs. H. W. MILLER, Nov 30-42\*

## FOR RENT.

On THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8th, I will rent on the premises, my HOUSE and LOT at Wake Forest College, for the year 1865, to the highest bidder. The House is brick, with 8 good rooms, and an excellent Kitchen and all necessary out houses. The lot contains three acres, with a large, rich garden, and a well of pure water. Possession given January 1st. SAMUEL S. BIDDLE, Forestville, N. C., Nov. 30-46\*

## WANTED.

To rent for the next year, a GOOD FARM in Rowan, or adjoining counties, sufficient for ten or fifteen hands. I have for hire on the most reasonable terms for the remainder of this year, and probably the next, FOUR LIKELY YOUNG NEGRO WOMEN, without children. A good cook, washer and ironer, also a lady's chamber servant and two good field hands. Address J. J. KENNA, Nov 30-46\* Care of Col. T. J. Sturge, Company Ships.

## LOST.

At the N. C. Railroad Depot, on Sunday night, the 20th inst., a small leather TRUNK, steel frame, the top bent in, marked on the end with a card, Maj. F. George, Whiteville, N. C. It contained the following papers: A memorial of the citizens of Columbus, concerning the Fish Traps in the Big Swamp. Land Warrants in favor of McKenzies, one of per cent. Certificate to Samuel Floyd, to the amount of \$700; one due to Amy Blackman, to the amount of \$200; one due, of \$100 to Mrs. Blackman. Any information in regard to it, will be thankfully received and the informer liberally rewarded and no questions asked. Apply or address YARBOROUGH HOUSE, Raleigh, N. C. Nov 30-42\*

## BEAUTIFUL.

BEAUTIFUL FIGURED FIGURED FIGURED WORSTED GOODS. AT KINSEY & WARE'S, Raleigh, Nov. 30-44\*

## INSPECTION NOTICE.

In accordance with Par. II, General Orders No. 81, A. & T. G. O., current series, all persons in the 5th Congressional District between the ages of 18 and 64 years, holding certificates of permanent exemption "by reason of disability," also those assigned to light duty" will report at the following times and places for inspection:

COUNTY.	PLACE.	TIME.
Orange,	Hillboro',	Dec. 2, 3.
Wake,	Raleigh,	" 5, 6, 7.
Franklin,	Louisburg,	" 9, 10.
Granville,	Oxford,	" 12, 13.
Warren,	Warrenton,	" 15.
Nash,	Nashville,	" 19, 20.

Prompt compliance with the notice is expected, and any person or persons failing to attend, will be subject to arrest by Conscription Guard and forwarded for re-examination by Select Board at Camp Holmes.

Where the party is unable on account of sickness to attend on the days appointed, the attending physician's certificate must be presented, which must contain the exact physical condition of the party—the nature and extent of the disease or wound. W. M. SWANN, Capt. & Inspector 5th Dist. Nov 30-42\*